

CHEMICAL: MONOETHYLAMINE

CAS #: 75-04-7

NOAA #: 3987

US EPA RECORDS CENTER REGION 5



406680

UN #: 1036

STCC: 4907835

RTECS: KH2100000

FORMULA:

LABEL: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

NFPA CODES: H F R S

CERCLA (Y/N): Y

EHS (Y/N):

313 (Y/N):

RCRA:

RQ: 100

TPQ:

LAST UPDATE:12/03/90

STATE at ambient temperature: [Gas, Liquid, Solid] (G/L/S):

LEVEL OF CONCERN: 0.00000000 gm/m3

LIQUID AMBIENT FACTOR:

LIQUID BOILING FACTOR:

LIQUID MOLTEN FACTOR:

## CAMEO Response Information

[NOAA, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA 98115 (206) 526-6317]

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Monoethylamine is a clear colorless liquid with an ammonia-like odor. It has a flash point of less than 0 deg. F. and boils at 62 deg. F. It is corrosive to the skin and eyes. It is lighter than water and soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material. It weighs 5.7 lbs/gallon. ((C)AAR, 1990)Y

## FIRE &amp; EXPLOSIVE HAZARD:

FLAMMABLE. Irritating gases are produced when heated. Containers may explode in fire. Flashback along vapor trail may occur. Vapor may explode if ignited in an enclosed area. Irritating and toxic oxides of nitrogen may be formed. Vapor is heavier than air and may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Containers may explode when heated. (USCG, 1989)F ]

## FIRE FIGHTING:

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped. Use water in flooding quantities as fog. Solid streams of water may be ineffective. Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water. Apply water from as far a distance as possible. Use "alcohol" foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide. Use water spray to knock-down vapors. ((C)AAR, 1990)LI

## PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND SUIT MATERIAL COMPATIBILITY (ACGIN 1985:)

Butyl Rubber: Good Resistance / Limited Data  
Nitrile: Good Resistance / Limited Data  
TEFLON: Good Resistance / Limited Data  
SILVERSHIELD: Poor Resistance / Limited Data  
(A.D. Little, 1987)INU

## NONFIRE RESPONSE:

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away. Keep material out of water sources and sewers. Build dikes to contain flow as necessary. Attempt to stop leak if without undue personnel hazard. Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid. Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors. Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked for containment. Land spill: Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material. Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete. Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash, cement powder, or commercial sorbents. Apply "universal" gelling agent to immobilize spill. Neutralize with sodium bisulfate ( $\text{NaHSO}_4$ ). Water spill: Add sodium bisulfate ( $\text{NaHSO}_4$ ). If dissolved, in region of 10 ppm or greater concentration, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount. Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates. ((C)AAR, 1990)

## HEALTH HAZARDS:

VAPOR: Irritating to eyes, nose and throat. Harmful if inhaled.  
LIQUID: Irritating to skin and eyes. Harmful if swallowed. (USCG, 1989)KEI

## FIRST AID:

If this chemical comes in contact with the eyes, immediately wash the eyes with large amounts of water, occasionally lifting the lower and upper lids. Get medical attention immediately. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this chemical. If this chemical comes in contact with the skin, immediately flush the contaminated skin with water. If this chemical penetrates the clothing, immediately remove the clothing and flush the skin with water. Get medical attention promptly. If a person breathes in large amounts of this chemical, move the exposed person to fresh air at once. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration. Keep the affected person warm and at rest. Get medical attention as soon as possible. If this chemical has been swallowed, get medical attention immediately.

DATE:04/11/91

CAMEO CHEMICAL REPORT

PAGE: 3

=====

(NIOSH, 1987)

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Flash Point: 0 Deg. F (oc) (USCG, 1989)  
Lower Exp Limit: 3.5 % (USCG, 1989)  
Upper Exp Limit: 14 % (USCG, 1989)  
Auto Igtn Temp: 724 Deg. F (USCG, 1989)  
Melting Point: -114 Deg. F (USCG, 1989)  
Vapor Pressure: 1153.24 mm at 70 Deg. F (USCG, 1989)  
Vapor Density (air = 1): 1.5 (USCG, 1989)  
Specific Gravity, Liquid: 0.687 at 59 Deg. F (USCG, 1989)  
Boiling Point: 61.7 Deg. F at 760 mm (USCG, 1989)  
Molecular Weight: 45.1 (USCG, 1989)  
IDLH: 4000 ppm (NIOSH, 1987)  
TLV TWA: 10 ppm ((C)ACGIH, 1990)  
ISI

-----